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NEW STRIDES IN TEXTILE, GLASS INDUSTRIES

EXPERIMENTS ON NEW TEXTILE PRODUCTS -- Nachrichten fuer Aussenhandel, No 17, 4 Mar 50

A new process to produce flock bast has been developed by the Forst Textile Engineering School. This process involves treatment with suitable bacteria, which simplifies and makes the process cheaper.

Results of another experiment at Forst dealing with the problem of obtaining cellulose from Mecklenburg peat show that the cellulose can be used for the manufacture of cellulose wool. Originally, the cellulose obtained from peat could be used only for the manufacture of paper. One of the greatest difficulties was the elimination of the brown color.

PRODUCE MACHINES FOR ARTIFICIAL FIBER MILLS -- Taegliche Rundschau, No 76, 30 Mar 50

During 1950 the Siegmar-Schoenau plant of the Textima (Federation of People Owned Enterprises for Machine: for the Textile and Clothing Industry) will work largely for the artificial fiber mills in Schwarza, Pirna, Premnitz, and Elsterberg. The factory will produce chiefly spinning frames and thread-stranding machines.

PRODUCE HIGH-GRADE YARN -- Taegliche Rundschau, No 62, 14 Mar 50

The people-owned spinning mill in Burgstaedt is the only plant in the German Democratic Republic which produces the high-grade yarn known in trade circles as MN/300/1. Experiments have determined that the quality of this yarn far exceeds that of the original British yarns.

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PRODUCE GLASS TEXTILES -- Die Wirtschaft, No 21, Nov 49

The people-owned Glass Wool plant in Lauscha (Thueringer Wald) has now started regular production of glass fiber. Previous production has been only on an experimental basis. Textile plants in Sachsen will produce fabrics from the Lauscha glass fiber.

GLASS WORKS MAY USE QUALITY EMBLEM -- Taegliche Rundschau, No 73, 26 Mar 50

The only glass works in the German Democratic Republic authorized to use the quality emblem was the Oberlausitz Glass Works in Weisswasser, which obtained permission for 110 groups of products. This plant, which received large export orders during the Leipzig Fair, was invited to display its products at the fairs to be held in Milano and Posen.

A third glass kiln will be put into operation during the second half of 1950 in order to meet the increased demand.

PLAN INCREASED GLASS PRODUCTION FOR 1950 -- Die Wirtschaft, No 12, 23 Mar 50

About 97 percent of the raw materials used by the German Democratic Republic's glass industry, such as sand, soda, sodium sulfate, potash, and lime, are of domestic origin. For this reason, it was possible in 1949 to exceed the 1936 output of glass. In 1950, the output is to be 28 percent greater than in 1949.

The output of flat glass has increased particularly. It is planned that in 1950, production will be five times as much as in 1936.

Because of its favorable raw material supply, the glass industry has been able to help overcome bottlenecks by furnishing substitutes for other materials which are in short supply. Glass containers are now widely used for foods and beverages, replacing tin cans. New industrial uses for glass have been found by the Schott and Associates Glass Works in Jena, and by the Westglas Glass Works.

Glass is also used by the building industry in the form of glass bricks and glass roofing tiles. Shortages of asbestos and cork have prompted the glass industry to produce new types of insulation materials.

Under the Economic Plan, glass exports will be 40 percent higher in 1950 than in 1949.

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